

# The Young Hong Daily Press.

No. 8523 號三十二五十八第

三月三日三一年十號光

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 17TH, 1885.

五十年  
第七十期英語

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

## SHIPPING.

**ARRIVALS.**  
April 16, FORTRESS, British str., 990, Hogg.  
Shanghai 12th April, General—JARDINE,  
MATHERSON & Co.

April 16, DEUCALION, British steamer, 1,374,  
Purdy, Liverpool 3rd March, and Singa-  
por 10th April, General—BUTTERFIELD  
& SWIRE.

April 16, BENEVENUE, British steamer, 1,497 A.,  
Thomas, Saigon 12th April, Rice—GIBB,  
LIVINGSTON & Co.

April 16, WILLY, German str., 990, C. L.  
Heine, Yokohama 1st April, Ballast—  
WIELER & Co.

April 16, MERITA, German steamer, 1,369 H.,  
Merk, from Whampoa, Ballast—WIELER  
& Co.

April 16, CELLES, Dutch steamer, 1,423, Grebe  
de Haan, Saigon 12th April, General—  
JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co.

April 16, ANNA, British steamer, 1,111,  
F. Caborn, R.N.R., Bombay 26th March,  
Colombo 5th, and Singapore 9th April,  
General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

April 16, TAMEDA, Portuguese gribboat, from  
Macao.

April 16, HINDOSTAN, British ship, 1,547, W.  
B. Minch, Hamburg 14th November, Ge-  
neral—CARLOWITZ & Co.

**CLEARANCES.**  
AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE.  
16TH APRIL.

Crusader, British str., for Whampoa  
Fidèle, German str., for Whampoa  
Kong Beng, British str., for Swatow  
Descolon, British str., for Amoy  
Eisa, German str., for Haiphong  
Energic, British str., for Yokohama  
Molita, German str., for Chaofoe  
Ulysses, British str., for Singapore  
Wingang, British str., for Singapore  
Japan, British str., for Singapore

DEPARTURES.

April 16, VISHVAMAN, British str., for Saigon  
April 16, VORTIGER, British str., for Saigon  
April 16, STATHLEVEN, British steamer, for  
Shanghai.

April 16, WASIBEL, German str., for Amoy  
April 16, VOLTA, French cruiser, for Haiphong  
April 16, KERQUELLE, French corv., for Ha-  
iphong

April 16, GLENPOOL, British str., for Shanghai  
April 16, AMICO, German str., for Takao  
April 16, ENERGI, British str., for Yokohama  
April 16, KONG BENG, British str., for Bangkok  
April 16, ULSTER, British str., for London  
April 16, WINGANG, British str., for Calcutta  
April 16, JAPAN, British str., for Calcutta  
April 16, FOOKKANG, British str., for Whampoa

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Descolon, str., from Liverpool, Mr.—Miss  
Westover, and 150 Chinese, from Singapore  
Per Fokkang, str., from Shanghai—Mr. and  
Mrs. Schulte and servant, 3 Europeans, and 76  
Chinese, deck.

Per Benaze, str., from Saigon—5 Chinese  
Per Willy, barque, from Yokohama—Mr. E.  
Steinke.

Per Celeste, str., from Saigon—20 Chinese  
For Adora, str., from Bombay, Rs.—135 Chi-  
nese.

Per Hindostan, ship, from Hamburg—Mrs.  
Carl Mutt.

DEPARTED.

Per Tonadice, str., for Australia—Mr. and  
Mrs. Fung Sang, 12 Europeans and 53 Chinese,  
steerage.

REPORTS.

The Dutch steamer Celeste reports left Saigon  
on the 12th April, and had calm wind and sea  
during the voyage.

The British steamer Noahs Ark reports left  
Shanghai on the 12th April, and had fresh N.E.  
winds and foggy weather and rain throughout.

The British steamer Benevene reports left  
Saigon on the 12th April, and had fine weather  
from Cape St. James as far as the Farwells;  
strong Basterly breeze from there up.

The British steamer Descolon reports left  
Liverpool on the 3rd March, and experienced the  
weather within the last 24 hours and fresh N.E. monsoon  
and cloudy weather to port.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.  
(Corrected to Date.)

J. V. Troop, New York, Nov. 25  
Wina, Cardiff, Dec. 5  
Rufus E. Wood, Cardiff, Dec. 16  
Bartam (S.), Glasgow, Dec. 20  
H. L. Clark, San Francisco, Jan. 13  
Highlander, Cardiff, Dec. 25  
Heintz, Cardiff, Jan. 19  
Bee, Swan, New York, Jan. 27  
County of York (A.), Liverpool via Swans, Feb. 6  
Comet, New York, Feb. 10  
Columbus, London, Feb. 12  
Antonette, Penang, Feb. 14  
Metropole (S.), Hamburg, Feb. 17  
Star of China, Penang, Feb. 17  
Empress, Penang, Feb. 19  
Rosina, Cardiff, Feb. 25  
Athena (S.), Glasgow, Feb. 27  
Lord of the Isles (S.), London, Mar. 2  
Suez (S.), Cardiff, Mar. 2  
Belle of Oregon, Cardiff, Mar. 2

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.  
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS  
MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.  
A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation, are  
prepared to make Insurances on  
MAINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either half-  
yearly in London, or at the principal Ports of India,  
China, and Australia.

FREE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods  
at reduced rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding 25,000,  
at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, 26th July, 1884.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COM-  
PANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED) \$1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:  
LUM SIN, Esq., Esq.  
BAN HUE, Esq., Esq.  
YEW CHONG PENG, Esq.,  
CHAN LIU CHOY, Esq., Q. HOR CHUNE, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on  
MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World,  
payable at any of its Agencies.

Contingent dividends are payable to all  
Contractors of Business, whether they are  
Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, Queen's Road West,  
Hongkong, 14th March, 1884.

Canton, 1st April, 1885. [163]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day Opened a Branch  
of our Firm of this Port, and have  
authorized Mr. G. MACKRILL SMITH  
to Sign our name.

MARGESSON & Co.  
Canton, 1st April, 1885. [163]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day Established a  
Branch of our Firm at Shanghai; and Mr. JOHANNES HARTWIG LEPE-  
MANN has been admitted a Partner in this  
Branch.

Mr. HERMANN LOUIS CHRISTIAN  
OTTE has This Day been admitted a Partner  
in our Firm at Hongkong, Canton and  
Shanghai.

PUSTAU & Co.  
Hongkong & China, 1st April, 1885. [167]

NOTICE.

MR. E. A. HAVEN having retired  
to Europe, the business will be carried on  
by his son, who will be elected by the  
Undersigned for his own account under the  
Style and Firm of H. Haven.

Head Office,  
No. 2, Queen's Road West,  
Hongkong, 14th March, 1884.

Canton, 1st March, 1885. [168]

## INTIMATIONS.

KELLY & WALLACE

PRINTERS, LONDON AND  
NEW YORK, and Stationers.

New Books and Stationery.

Card Cases for Ladies and Gentlemen.

New Pocket Books, Letter Cases, Purse.

New Ladies Plain and Bitted Bags.

Work Boxes, Tourist Cases, Writing Boxes.

Lord Malmsbury's Memoirs—Oliver Ed.

Proctor's How to Play Whist.

THE MOST POPULAR BOOKS OF THE DAY—  
Called Back—Games—John Bull's  
Dinner—John Bull's Work—John Bull's  
Neighbours—House on the Marsh—Found Out—  
Auntie's Guide to Japan, by Satow  
and Hasegawa—Map and Plans, New Ed., 30.00.  
Ferguson's Manual of International Law,  
2 Vols., Paper cover \$7.50, Cloth \$8.50, Law  
Calf \$11.00 or bound as required.

Practical and Domestic Book-keeping by  
J. Hart-Milner, \$8.00.

System for a Foreigner to learn English  
thoroughly in 6 months by J. L. Hart-Milner,  
\$8.00.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We are now booking Orders for the Revision  
Version of the HOLY BIBLE to be published  
in English this month. We shall receive  
Supplies the first mail after publication, and  
orders will be executed according to priority of  
receipt.

KELLY & WALSH, HONGKONG. 124

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

BODERS AND GENTLEMEN'S OUT-  
FITTERS.

HOUSES OF SUMMER GOODS—  
UNDERSHAFT, LTD.

## NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO  
FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS.  
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLY MEN,  
AERATED WATER MAKERS.  
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [21]

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on "Editorial" matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written, on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 17TH, 1885.

The reply of His Excellency the Governor to the question of the Hon. P. Ryan at Wednesday's meeting of the Legislative Council in reference to the resolution adopted by the Council on the 1st inst. was precisely what we expected. Sir GEORGE BOWEN has lost no time in forwarding the resolution, and he has urged the immediate consideration of the matter, but the Imperial Government will certainly take more than a fortnight to return an answer. Apart altogether from the fact that their time is now fully occupied by numerous questions of the utmost moment, such as the establishment of a direct line of telegraph between here and Singapore, and the provision of a flotilla of torpedo boats, would at "any time" involve lengthy references from one department to another. The proposals would, we presume, have to be submitted by the Colonial Office to the War Office and Admiralty, and, supposing that they approved of them, the assent of the Treasury would be necessary, and this, no doubt, would then be the most difficult to obtain. It may therefore be some time before any reply is received even by telegraph. Nor are we very sanguine as to its nature when it does come. The Imperial Government will be reluctant to make a grant for the telegraph line, although it is undoubtedly of the highest importance to the proper protection of imperial interests. The present Administration have shown too great a predilection for postponing the evil day for us to have much faith in their readiness to make secure the communications between Singapore and the Far East. Possibly, however, they may be so impressed by the importance of the question as to give their sanction to the proposal. Now, however! If we have but slender hope of getting the cable, we certainly have several of the torpedo boats asked for. The fact that only ten new torpedo boats have been contracted for, after all the agitation of the past eight months, instead of about sixty, augurs badly for the response to the Hongkong demand for a flotilla. The Admiralty will say the boats cannot be spared, that there are numerous ports quite undefended, and that Hongkong already possesses four torpedo boats for harbour defence. It will be well therefore not to count upon compliance with the request sent home by Sir GEORGE BOWEN. His Excellency has considerable influence at home among the different departments, but we take leave to doubt whether any official could secure for the colony either the cable or the torpedo boats at the present moment. We do hope, however, that the GOVERNOR may secure authorisation to get some torpedo boats built here, though that is also very questionable, as the Admiralty would probably raise objections and place obstacles in the way. Sir GEORGE BOWEN evidently anticipates that the torpedo boats he has asked for will not be spared, or at all events for some time, and His Excellency has made a very practical suggestion which will command itself to the common sense of the community, namely, that four Government launches, which are found to be well suited to the purpose, should be fitted up as torpedo boats. It is well remembered that it was only ordinary steam-launches from the Bayard that, under a withering fire from the Chinese ships, destroyed the two vessels in Sheipo Roads with torpedoes. Of course these launches would be subsidiary to the four torpedo boats we already possess, but they would assuredly be valuable auxiliaries. If we cannot get what we want and ought to have, let us at any rate do the best with what is available, and trust that the days of miscalculation will soon be over. No one has shown a stronger desire to see the Colony placed in a thoroughly effective state of defence than Sir GEORGE BOWEN, and we can rely on him to keep pegging away at the Home Government until all that has been promised is completely fulfilled.

This Bill for the Incorporation of the Vicar Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church in Hongkong, introduced as a private Bill, was passed through Committee on Wednesday by the official vote, four of the unofficial members voting against it and one remaining neutral. It is to be regretted that any conflict should have arisen in Council on a sectarian subject, seeing it might have been so easily avoided. The history of the matter is briefly as follows:—The Roman Catholic body wished to sell the Cathedral property in Wellington-street, the proceeds of the sale to be used in the erec-

tion of a new Cathedral, but a difficulty arose in establishing a marketable title. To meet this a Bill was prepared by Mr. J. J. FRANCIS, legal advisor to Bishop RAIMONDI, to enable the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith to mortgage and sell certain property in Hongkong. This Bill dealt with the specific lot in question, and was open to none of the objections which have been raised against the present Bill. On reference to the Law Committee of the Legislative Council, however, it was considered that this Bill would not have the desired effect, and it was accordingly withdrawn, "presumably" on the advice of the Attorney-General. The papers laid before the Council on Wednesday do not show on what grounds it was considered the Bill would not have the desired effect. Bishop RAIMONDI's first application, it appears, was for such incorporation as was granted in Trinidad to the Archbishop of Port Louis by Order No. 16 of 1870; or, as this would take considerable time, to "introduce and pass a special Ordinance reciting the circumstances especially authorising the sale of Lot No. 50." The Ordinance referring specially to the sale of lot No. 50 having been withdrawn, Bishop RAIMONDI pressed his request for incorporation. The Governor referred the matter to the Secretary of State, with a request for instructions, and in reply a despatch was received stating that legislation Lord DUNBAR would be prepared to approve of. There was no direction that any particular Bill should be passed; his Lordship merely indicated that he would have no objection to legislation of a certain character. Two Ordinances of the Legislature of Trinidad were forwarded to serve as precedents. In the papers presented to the Legislative Council on Wednesday only one of these Ordinances is printed, and that is the one which the Attorney-General selected as his model. The other one was not included in the papers (which it was understood were to be complete), but from the brief description of it given incidentally by the Secretary of State it would, we think, have formed a better model than the one selected. The Secretary of State says the Ordinance to be passed in Hongkong should incorporate a person holding some office in the Church of Rome, "or a body of trustees to be appointed from time to time, in some manner to be prescribed by the Ordinance, as is the case of the Church of England in Trinidad under the Ordinance No. 8 of 1873." This was substantially the course we recommended, when discussing the Bill some days ago, before the papers were published. Had that course been followed the object aimed at, as far as the dealing with property was concerned, would have been secured without the division of opinion which occurred at Wednesday's meeting of the Council. In the course of the debate the opponents of the Bill were reminded of the religious animosity which led to the passing of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill in England and the revocation of feeling which followed that measure. We cannot, however, see any analogy between the two cases. The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was passed to make it possible for Roman Catholic ecclesiastics to take territorial titles; the opponents of the local Bill have no objection whatever to Bishop RAIMONDI taking what title he likes; their objection is simply to the legislature giving legal validity to that title. The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was repealed, the Parliament thereby permitting the assumption of territorial titles to be used by courtesy, but it never went so far as to give legal recognition to the titles as assumed, and we venture to think that if Cardinal MANNING were to-morrow the promoter of a Bill in the House of Commons similar to Bishop RAIMONDI's Bill in Hongkong he would be referred to in the measure simply as HENRY EDWARD MANNING; if the courtesy title of his office was mentioned at all, it would be with the prefix "commonly called" Arch-bishop of Westminster, as is done in the case of the courtesy titles of sons of peers, who are invariably referred to in legal documents by their names with the addition of "commonly called" so and so. It would be an act of discourtesy in ordinary intercourse to refuse to accord to Bishop RAIMONDI the title given him by his own church, but there would certainly be no discourtesy in declining to give legal validity to that title. In the opposition to this Bill there has, we are sure, been no wish to be discourteous to Bishop RAIMONDI, though we regret to notice from a paragraph in the *Catholic Register* that His Lordship seems disposed to resent as something personal our own criticism of the Bill, that the torpedo boats he has asked for will not be spared, or at all events for some time, and His Excellency has made a very practical suggestion which will command itself to the common sense of the community, namely, that four Government launches, which are found to be well suited to the purpose, should be fitted up as torpedo boats. It is well remembered that it was only ordinary steam-launches from the Bayard that, under a withering fire from the Chinese ships, destroyed the two vessels in Sheipo Roads with torpedoes. Of course these launches would be subsidiary to the four torpedo boats we already possess, but they would assuredly be valuable auxiliaries. 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The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was passed to make it possible for Roman Catholic ecclesiastics to take territorial titles; the opponents of the local Bill have no objection whatever to Bishop RAIMONDI taking what title he likes; their objection is simply to the legislature giving legal validity to that title. The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was repealed, the Parliament thereby permitting the assumption of territorial titles to be used by courtesy, but it never went so far as to give legal recognition to the titles as assumed, and we venture to think that if Cardinal MANNING were to-morrow the promoter of a Bill in the House of Commons similar to Bishop RAIMONDI's Bill in Hongkong he would be referred to in the measure simply as HENRY EDWARD MANNING; if the courtesy title of his office was mentioned at all, it would be with the prefix "commonly called" Arch-bishop of Westminster, as is done in the case of the courtesy titles of sons of peers, who are invariably referred to in legal documents by their names with the addition of "commonly called" so and so. It would be an act of discourtesy in ordinary intercourse to refuse to accord to Bishop RAIMONDI the title given him by his own church, but there would certainly be no discourtesy in declining to give legal validity to that title. 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The *N.C. Daily News* has been informed that the advices received from Peking by the native officials at Shanghai do not exactly coincide with the particulars respecting the present situation of affairs between France and China which have recently been made public. It is not known whether this is due to a fact that the situation in Kiangsu is causing the most serious anxiety to the authorities in the capital.

The Portuguese gunboat *Tomepa*, Captain Ayila, arrived here yesterday from Macao.

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The Ordinance referring specially to the sale of lot No. 50 having been withdrawn, Bishop RAIMONDI pressed his request for incorporation. The Governor referred the matter to the Secretary of State, with a request for instructions, and in reply a despatch was received stating that legislation Lord DUNBAR would be prepared to approve of. There was no direction that any particular Bill should be passed; his Lordship merely indicated that he would have no objection to legislation of a certain character. Two Ordinances of the Legislature of Trinidad were forwarded to serve as precedents. In the papers presented to the Legislative Council on Wednesday only one of these Ordinances is printed, and that is the one which the Attorney-General selected as his model. The other one was not included in the papers (which it was understood were to be complete), but from the brief description of it given incidentally by the Secretary of State it would, we think, have formed a better model than the one selected. The Secretary of State says the Ordinance to be passed in Hongkong should incorporate a person holding some office in the Church of Rome, "or a body of trustees to be appointed from time to time, in some manner to be prescribed by the Ordinance, as is the case of the Church of England in Trinidad under the Ordinance No. 8 of 1873." This was substantially the course we recommended, when discussing the Bill some days ago, before the papers were published. Had that course been followed the object aimed at, as far as the dealing with property was concerned, would have been secured without the division of opinion which occurred at Wednesday's meeting of the Council. In the course of the debate the opponents of the Bill were reminded of the religious animosity which led to the passing of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill in England and the revocation of feeling which followed that measure. We cannot, however, see any analogy between the two cases. The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was passed to make it possible for Roman Catholic ecclesiastics to take territorial titles; the opponents of the local Bill have no objection whatever to Bishop RAIMONDI taking what title he likes; their objection is simply to the legislature giving legal validity to that title. The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was repealed, the Parliament thereby permitting the assumption of territorial titles to be used by courtesy, but it never went so far as to give legal recognition to the titles as assumed, and we venture to think that if Cardinal MANNING were to-morrow the promoter of a Bill in the House of Commons similar to Bishop RAIMONDI's Bill in Hongkong he would be referred to in the measure simply as HENRY EDWARD MANNING; if the courtesy title of his office was mentioned at all, it would be with the prefix "commonly called" Arch-bishop of Westminster, as is done in the case of the courtesy titles of sons of peers, who are invariably referred to in legal documents by their names with the addition of "commonly called" so and so. It would be an act of discourtesy in ordinary intercourse to refuse to accord to Bishop RAIMONDI the title given him by his own church, but there would certainly be no discourtesy in declining to give legal validity to that title. In the opposition to this Bill there has, we are sure, been no wish to be discourteous to Bishop RAIMONDI, though we regret to notice from a paragraph in the *Catholic Register* that His Lordship seems disposed to resent as something personal our own criticism of the Bill, that the torpedo boats he has asked for will not be spared, or at all events for some time, and His Excellency has made a very practical suggestion which will command itself to the common sense of the community, namely, that four Government launches, which are found to be well suited to the purpose, should be fitted up as torpedo boats. It is well remembered that it was only ordinary steam-launches from the Bayard that, under a withering fire from the Chinese ships, destroyed the two vessels in Sheipo Roads with torpedoes. Of course these launches would be subsidiary to the four torpedo boats we already possess, but they would assuredly be valuable auxiliaries. If we cannot get what we want and ought to have, let us at any rate do the best with what is available, and trust that the days of miscalculation will soon be over. No one has shown a stronger desire to see the Colony placed in a thoroughly effective state of defence than Sir GEORGE BOWEN, and we can rely on him to keep pegging away at the Home Government until all that has been promised is completely fulfilled.

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## EXTRACT.

A LIFE-PSALM.  
"I am a man."  
When a fearless, noble life-work  
Deeply fires the honest soul,  
And there springs a pure longing  
To attain some higher goal,  
Pain swells; let me ambition  
Fill thou for great needs alone.  
Bitter far resolve completion,  
Let each work be fully done.  
Hard the task, perhaps, or hard,  
Naught for outward eyes to see;  
Not for that Faun's golden boughs,  
Let thy way through to be.  
Scoffers stand by every toiler,  
Held not then their maledic.  
Often action's voice convinces  
Where the argument may fail.  
See thy own great aim be worthy,  
Narrow is true glory's way;  
Felt now, soul-illumin'd,  
Cast aside whatever stay.  
Clear a path, however foely,  
Something show for life's short day;  
But oh! make thy watchword Action!  
Dream not precious years away.

## THE SLOW DECREASE OF POPULATION IN FRANCE.

This subject continues to occupy the attention of the Académie de Médecine. M. Rocheard stated that, if the rate of increase of the population of France continued to diminish in the same proportion as it had done during the present century, there would be no increase at all at the beginning of the twentieth century. France does not compare favourably with other nations in respect of the rate of augmentation of the population. In England the population grows at the rate of 18 per 1,000 every year; in Germany the rate is 10 per 1,000, whilst the Americans have increased tenfold since the beginning of the century. At the present time France constitutes the tenth part of the population of Europe, whilst two centuries ago it represented a third. If this numerical deterioration continues, the French people will number at the beginning of the next century only a fifteenth of the European population, and will fall into the position of the small States, and be no longer recognisable as one of the Powers. When the population of a country begins to decrease, we must suppose either that there is an excessive mortality or else that the birth-rate is diminished. Now, the death-rate in France is asserted to be even lower than that of the majority of European countries or States; consequently the comparative depopulation of France must be due to decrease in the number of births. In that country the number of infants in proportion to adults is less than in any other European nation, excepting Ireland.—*Lancet.*

## EATING AN AGED GOAT.

It has been an opinion generally received in countries where the goat is regarded as an edible animal that age does not improve him as an article of diet. Such has been discovered to be the case by the citizens of Clarkston, in Georgia. A grand oxen had been announced, and some five thousand people assembled in the woods in the outskirts of the town. After the usual speeches and orations, the assembly sat down to dinner. The tables were ranged to hold a hundred persons each. At the table specially reserved for distinguished guests the master of ceremonies drew that attention to the masterfully-bred animal which formed the dish at the head of the table. This he told them was the famous billy-goat of Stone Mountain. Twelve years ago, being then a goat of full years, he made his appearance there, his origin still being unknown. For eight years he lived on the mountain side. His activity in leaping among the crags, and his friendliness with visitors, rendered him a popular character. Four years back, being it was supposed weary of an Alpine life, he came down to the town, and became one of the recognised institutions of its streets. Two days before the feast, a citizen shot at a mad dog, but missed it, and slew the goat. The happy idea had occurred to the committee charged with the preparations for the feast that this noted animal would furnish a dish worthy of the occasion; and, after his history had been related, most of the guests at the table made a point of having a portion of him. In less than half an hour all who fifty or sixty had a narrow escape from death, in spite of the attentions of number of medical men who were present.—*Standard.*

## MRS. BLIVINS'S ELEGANCE.

Yes; I had known Mrs. Blivins for years, in a way. I remember—her as the comely, but vulgar, daughter of a certain Peter Jones, who sat all day pegging shoes and waxing threads in a ten-by-ten shop on the bank of a canal, and who was only less ignorant than her foregatherings, who lived with her three children in the one room-back of the shop, and maintained discipline in her kingdom by a vigorous use of the clothes-stick and shrill scolding. Nancy's bloom and pertness captivated John Blivins, who worked in the butcher's shop not far away, and they were married. Shrewd, and with the money-giving instinct, from selling chops, John became a pork-packer, and now that twenty years have passed, he is a millionaire. Mrs. Blivins has all the vulgarity without the generosity of her parents, and upon this foundation she has tried to veneer the social graces. Her house, at an amazing conglomerate of all sorts of architecture, is adorned in a bizarre rainbow of aesthetic tints. Her toilettes are in the most pronounced mode. She has been to Europe, and tries to order her household in the English style, and she is a real power in society, don't it may. Old Peter and his wife died long ago; and as she is now a thousand miles from the little shop by the canal, Mrs. Blivins descants among her intimates on the comfort and elegance of "Papa's country-ways." While Mrs. Blivins tended her own sausage machine, and she did her own housework, she was healthy as Habs herself; but as the port-packing prospered she assumed more and more ignorance of domestic labour, till now she declares herself quite at the mercy of the servants, and, having no aptitude for any work save the kind she has discarded, and grown stout and babyish for lack of exercise, beyond her restless round of shopping, visiting, receiving and trying to be English, she is making the fortune of Dr. Twicker, who with professional gravity compounds bread-pills to brand her system.

Her latest attempt at being English is a governess. The little Blivins had attended the public school till she came home from Europe, determined to change all that, and sought a governess who could speak French like a Parisian and German like a Berliner, and play the piano, and sing—in short, a perfect treasure of a governess. At last a young lady was found who seemed everything desirable.

"Miss White," said Mrs. Blivins, when other terms had been settled, "I have—ahem—ben a talkin'—with some other ladies of the first families, and were decided to introduce the habits of the English aristocracy into Nobbville. I know you are a worthy and accomplished young person—but can't have a governess eat at the family table—you know?" If it perhaps needless to add "the treasure" left, and a governess had to be imported straight from England before the education of the little Blivins could be continued.—*Chicago Current.*

## A DISCOURSED JOURNALIST.

Last night I was assigned to report a fire over on the West Side, and I wrote it up in grand style, made a half-column article of it. I began it in this way: "Suddenly, on the still night air rang the shrill cry of fire, and at the same moment the little licking tongue of flame, whose light played along the roof's edge, had caught the eye of the midnight watcher, leaped forth, no longer playful, but fierce and angry in its thirst and greed. Like glowing, snaky demons, the lurid links entwined the doomed building; in, venomous, hissing and spitting the flame shot into the overhanging darkness, while from every window and door poured forth a dense sulphurous smoke, the suffocating breath of an imprisoned field."

"I went on in that style for over half a column," said the reporter, "and this is what showed up in the paper this morning: 'Pat Shoen's grocery was destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$200 uninsured.'

*Drake's Traveller's Magazine.*

## THE FARMER AND THE LAWYER.

Talking about riding over the farmer's crops and not knowing what damage ensues, there was an attorney from a large town in Gloucestershire, out with the Cotselians, and in blissful ignorance of agriculture, and in the happy consciousness that every field was alike available for him to ride over, was quietly trotting over some seeds, at the bounds were going from covert to covert, "Come off those seeds," roared a voice close to him; and an irate farmer, to whom the field belonged, appeared close to his side.

"What seeds?" mildly asked the student of the law and the profits. "Oh! my eye!" cried the farmer to such of the field as were within hearing. "Here's a root!" "Dear me," added the lawyer, "I thought it was grass."

"A pretty fellow, this hist," said

the farmer, "to come out hunting and not know the difference 'twixt seeds and grass!"

"Look here, Mr. John Bull," replied the other, "do you know the difference between the Court of Queen's Bench and the Court of Exchequer?" "No," replied the farmer, "nor don't want to neither." "Then," answered the astute attorney, "you are a pretty fool of a fellow for a farmer not to know that." This was an *argumentum ad hominem* which shut up the killer of the soil, but when he got home he thought over the remarks, and observed, "Dang me, as I don't understand their Courts of Law as I keep out of 'em all as can, and so I best if I don't give up a written notice warning off my hist and altogether for his cheek."

And so he did, by the next post, although it is but true to remark that the lawyer took no notice of it, for he never knew where he was going, having what he called a "deficiency in the topographical knowledge of country."

His great perplexity was whenever he got into one field how to get off it without a root, and if the hounds ran a ring he thought the line was straight as the crow flies.—*Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.*

## INTIMATIONS.

HAI PHONG.  
CALIXTE IMBERT,  
COMMISSION AGENT AND CARGO CONSIGNER  
FOR IMPORT AND EXPORT,  
HAI PHONG.

Will undertake Commissions for Firms in the Far East and receive Sample Consignments of Goods.

Communications in English and French.

1123

The LIST OF RESIDENTS now contains the names of ELEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE Foreigners arranged under an Alphabet in the strictest order, the initials as well as the surnames being alphabetical.

The MAPS and PLANS have been mostly engraved in a superior style and brought up to date. They now consist of:

FLAGS OF MECANICAL HOUSES IN CHINA.  
CODE OF SIGN LANGUAGE AT VICTORIA PEAK.  
MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.  
NEW PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.  
PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON.  
NEW PLAN OF FOREIGN CONCESSIONS, SHANGHAI  
PLAN OF YOKOHAMA.  
PLAN OF MANILA.  
MAP OF TOWN ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

Among the other contents of the book are: An Anglo-Chinese Calendar, Magazine of Sun-rise and Sun-set, Mean of Barometer, and Thermometer, Rainfall, Eclipse, Festivals, &c.

A full chronology of remarkable events since the advent of foreigners to China and Japan.

A description of the Festivals, Fasts, &c., observed by Chinese, Mahomedans, Persians, Jews, &c., with the days on which they fall.

CHINESE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, &c.

The Hongkong Postal Guide for 1885.

Arrivals and Departures of Mailships and from London and Hongkong.

Scales of Combinations and Charges adopted by the Chambers of Commerce of Hongkong, Shanghai and elsewhere.

Hongkong Chair, Jurisdiction, and Boat Hire.

This issue contains the New Scale of Hongkong STAMP DUTIES, which will shortly come into operation, also tables of COURT FEES; never before published.

The APPENDIX consists of over FORTY PAGES, to which reference is usually required by residents and those having commercial or political relations with the Countries embraced within the scope of the CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY.

The Contents of the Appendix are too many to enumerate in an Advertisement, but include—

TREATIES WITH CHINA—

Great Britain, Nanking, 1842

Portugal, 1853

France, 1858

United States, Tianjin, 1858

Additional, 1859

Peking, 1860

German, Tianjin, 1861

Feling, 1880

Russia, Japan, Spain, Brazil, and Peru.

Portuguese, 1863

Convention, 1860

United States, Tianjin, 1853

Additional, 1859

Peking, 1860

French, Tianjin, 1861

Feling, 1880

Spain, 1863

United States, 1863

Treaties with CORÉA.

TREATIES WITH SINGAPORE

TREATIES WITH CAMBODIA

CUSTOMS TARIFS

Chinese

Japanese

French

German

Spanish

Portuguese

Italian

Swiss

Austrian

Belgian

Dutch

Scandinavian

Irish

Portuguese

Spanish

Portuguese

Italian

Swiss

Portuguese

Spanish

Portuguese